

Council On Foreign Relations

George F. Kennan, Ambassador; John F. Kennedy, formerly President, United States; Allen Goodrich Kirk, Ambassador; Philip Klutznick, World Zionist's head, Dr. Grayson Kirk, President, Columbia University.

Owen Lattimore, Ambassador; Herbert H. Lehman, Lehman & Company, Bankers; Walter Lippman, Columnist; Henry Cabot Lodge, Ambassador to South Vietnam; Isidor Lubin, Professor of Public Affairs; Arthur T. Vanderbilt; Henry R. Luce, Publisher, Fortune and Sports Illustrated; Dr. William A. Loose, Director, Peace Union; David Lawrence, Columnist; Hal Lehrman, Editor, New York Post; Bert J. Lehman, Lehman & Company, Bankers; Irwin Levine, Commentator; Arthur Larson, formerly aid to President Eisenhower; Thomas W. Lamont, Banker; John V. Lindsay, New York Congressman.

Edward R. Murrow, was Director, U. S. Information Service, a former Commentator; William McChesney Martin, Chairman, Federal Reserve System; Dr. Philip E. Mosley, Director, Studies for Council on Foreign Relations; George C. McGhee, Under Secretary of State; Eugene Meyer, Washington Post and Times-Herald; John Alex McCone, Central Intelligence Agency; John McCloy, Presidential Adviser; Malcolm Muir, Chairman, New York Tribune.

Paul L. Nitze, Assistant Secretary of State; Richard R. Nixon, formerly Vice President of United States; Waldemar Nelson, State Department; Reinhold Neibuhr, Columnist.

J. Robert Oppenheimer, Scientist, formerly with Atomic Energy Commission.

William S. Paley, Columbia Broadcasting System; Leo Pasvolsky, State Department; Frank Pace, formerly Secretary of War.

James B. Reston, Columnist; David Rockefeller, Chairman, Chase National Bank; John D. Rockefeller, Rockefeller Foundation; Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of New York; Walt W. Rostow, State Department; Franklin D. Roosevelt, formerly President, United States; George W. Romney, Governor of Michigan; Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Beardsley Ruml, formerly Head, Rockefeller Foundation; Whitelaw Reid, New York Herald Tribune; Lloyd Reynolds, Yale University Economist; Elmer Roper, Public Opinion Analyst.

Arthur H. Sulzberger, Chairman, New York Times; Charles Sawyer, Taft, Stettinius & Hollister; Arthur M. Schlesinger, former White House Aid; Stuart Symington, Democratic Senator; Earl B. Schwist, Chairman, Bowery Savings Bank; Jacob M. Schiff, Kuhn-Loeb & Company, Bankers; Charles B. Schuman, President, Farm Bureau Federation; Adlai E. Stevenson, Ambassador to the United Nations; Alexander Sachs, Banker; Harry Scherman, Book of Month Club; Stuart Chase, Author; H. Christian Sonne, Vice Chairman, Council on Foreign Relations; Harold E. Stassen, formerly Governor of Minnesota; Louis B. Sohn, Professor Harvard University Law School; William L. Shirer, Commentator; Robert K. Straus, Director, Industrial Publishing Company; Alfred P. Sloan, President, Sloan Foundation; C. L. Sulzberger, Editorial Writer, New York Times; William W. Scranton, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Llewellyn Thompson, Ambassador; Joseph W. Tapp, Chairman, Bank of America; Maxwell D. Taylor, General, U. S. Army; Willard Thorpe, Director, Amherst College; Harry S. Truman, formerly President, United States; Norman Thomas, Socialist writer; Cameron Thompson, formerly Chairman, Northwest Corporation.

Sumner Welles, formerly Under Secre-

tary of State; James P. Warburg, Banker; Woodrow Wilson, formerly President, United States; Henry A. Wallace, formerly Secretary of Agriculture; Wendell Wilkie, Presidential aspirant; Chester Ward, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy; Jerome B. Weisner, Presidential Aid; Harry Dexter White, formerly Presidential Advisor; Henry M. Wriston, President, American Assembly; Sidney J. Weinberg, Banker.

Harry Yarnell, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.

Robert Sarnoff, National Broadcasting Company.

It is not to be assumed that all of those mentioned are controlled by the Council on Foreign Relations, or that they uniformly support the entire program of international Socialism. It merely has varying degrees of influence on them, and in some instances, the degree is high.

Some resigned when they learned the Council's aims and purposes. Had those who became members in May 12, 1961, investigated, they would have discovered that Dr. Philip Mosley, Director, Council on Foreign Relations, announced that "prominent Soviet and American citizens will hold a week-long unofficial conference on Soviet-American relations, in the Soviet Union, beginning May 22." He further stated that the State Department had approved of the meeting, but that the Americans involved, would only go to Russia as "private citizens" and would express their own views. The New York Times had this to say about the meeting:

"The importance attached by the Soviet Union to the meeting appears to be suggested by the fact that the Soviet group will include three members of the Communist Party's Central Committee, and one candidate-member of that body."

"The meeting, to be held in the town of Mizhyaya, in the Crimea, will follow the pattern of a similar unofficial meeting, in which many of the same persons participated, at Dartmouth College, last fall. The meetings will take place in private and there are no plans to issue an agreed statement on the subjects discussed.

"The topics to be discussed include disarmament and the guaranteeing of international peace, the role of the United Nations in strengthening international security, the role of advanced nations in aiding underdeveloped countries, and the prospects for peaceful and improving Soviet-United States relations.

"The Dartmouth conference last fall and the scheduled Crimean conference originated from a suggestion by Norman Cousins, editor of Saturday Review and co-Chairman of the American group going to Crimea, when he visited the Soviet Union a year and a half ago.

"Mr. Cousins and Dr. Mosley formed a small group early last year to organize the conferences. It received financial support from the Ford Foundation for the Dartmouth conference and for travel costs to the Crimean meeting. This group selected the American representatives for the two meetings.

"Among those who participated in the Dartmouth conference were several who have since taken high posts in the Kennedy Administration, including Dr. Walt W. Rostow, now an assistant to President Kennedy, and George F. Kennan, now United States Ambassador to Yugoslavia."

The head of the Soviet delegation to the Council on Foreign Relations meeting in the Soviet Union on May 22, 1961, was Aleksander Y. Korneichuk, an intimate friend of Nikita Khrushchev. The Americans who attended, besides Mr. Cousins and Dr. Mosley, included Dean Griswold, Arthur Larson, Gabriel Hauge, William Loos, Stuart Chase, George Fisher, William Benton, Paul Doty, Lloyd Reynolds, Louis Sohn, Joseph Johnson, and Robert Bowie.

The Honorable James B. Utt, Congressional Representative (California), covered the situation very well when he said:

"We are rapidly coming to a point where a complete change of elected officials, in-

cluding Congress and the White House, can mean little change on policy. You are governed more by people for whom you never voted, for whom you will never vote, whom you have never seen, and whom you cannot recall by your vote. They are entrenched in the boards, bureaus and commissions, even at the policy level. For example, you may think that the Secretary of Labor sets the policy of that department, but I know that much of the policy of that department is set by Civil Service employees who have been with the department for twenty years, and they have no intention, now or ever, of recommending to the Secretary of Labor any policy which does not fit their personal philosophy of government and you cannot remove them or replace them by your ballot. The same situation exists in the State Department, and in fact, in every bureau, board and commission. This can lead to the most oppressive type of tyranny."

It is obvious these employees, as well as the Council on Foreign Relations control and dominate the lives of the American people. Many patriots are aware of this, but strangely, do nothing about it. Instead, they only emphasize the dangers of Marxian Socialism, but rarely is Fabian Socialism mentioned, even though the ultimate goal is the same. However, the American Legion, Department of California, did do something about it, when it adopted the following resolution during its Convention in Fresno, June 28, to July 1, 1962:

"WHEREAS, the Council on Foreign Relations has been exposed by extensive research and much testimony as being actively engaged in destroying the Constitution and sovereignty of the United States of America, and

WHEREAS, the Council on Foreign Relations has managed to force many of its members into positions of power in both political parties, and

WHEREAS, the powers of these Council on Foreign Relations members in the United States constitutes an immediate and major danger to the continued existence of the United States of America and to the freedom we have enjoyed, and

WHEREAS, the American Legionnaires have fought for our country, and hundreds of thousands of Americans have died for liberty, which is being swiftly destroyed by the members and programs of the Council on Foreign Relations, who, in the name of One-World-ism and United Nationalism, is surrendering our country to the enemy, proposing that our country be disarmed unilaterally or bi-laterally, that all individuals in the United States be disarmed to make enemy conquest easier, that our armed forces be turned over to the Communist-controlled United Nations.

NOW, therefore, be it resolved, that the American Legion in National Convention assembled in Las Vegas, Nevada, October 9 to 11, 1962, strongly urges every patriotic American to inform himself of the ways the Council on Foreign Relations is attacking the sovereignty of the United States of America, and take all possible action to save our country at its hands.

(Resolution 62-631-28.)

Instead of investigating patriotic groups, the Council on Foreign Relations should be investigated. Defeatists in Congress declare it would be futile to do so, because the majority of "key" jobs are occupied by Council members. This is pure fallacy, because there are quite a number of our sons who could compel such an investigation; however, they must have public support. Therefore, each and every citizen should write, telegraph or telephone their Senators and Congressional Representatives, demanding a thorough and complete investigation of the Council On Foreign Relations.

**The Ones They Smear
Are Those They Fear**

READ AND PASS ON